WINNING THE SECOND GAME BY ACCIDENT. THE NEW-YORK NINES SPLENDID WORK IN THE FIELD OF NO AVAIL-PREFEER'S LUCK.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, Sept. 30 .- The New-York baseball club lost to-day the only chance it had of winning the much coveted championship pennant. Notwithstanding their defeat yesterday the visitors were the favorites In the betting. It was the crowd that beat them yester day; it was a fence that beat them to day. The foolish ground rule made yesterday, that a ball knocked into the crowd gave the striker three bases was abolished today. The crowd was not allowed to encroach on the although there were nearly 10,000 persons present. Among those on the grand stand were Mayor Carter Harrison, and a number of persons prominent in baseball circles. There is a brick fence all around the field here and foul balls are frequently hit over it. That part of the fence at right field is not far from the batter, and if a ball is knocked over it the striker gets a home run, although on the Polo Grounds in New-York he would be caught out on the fly. In the seventh inning Pfeffer knocked a high fly into right field which Dorgan ran to catch. He ran to the fence and waited under the ball. Every one looked at it falling, knowing that if the sphere dropped inside Dorgan would catch it; if outside, a home run would be ared. It fell less than two feet outside the fence and

The contest was a spirited one from start to finish. The visitors played better in the field than the home nine, but they were unable to but Clarkson's stractgic pitching. Keefe pitched an excellent game and was effective at critical moments. O'Rourke was given his base on balls in the first inning, but he stayed there only a few minutes, as Clarkson made a feint and caught him off the base. The New-Yorks tried to claim a balk, but the umpire would not allow it. A good many of the visitors from w-York think to-night that if O'Rourke had not been caught then the game would have resulted in favor of the New-York nine. Connor, the next batter, was given his base on balls, which would have sent O'Rourke to and. Preffer would then have played close to second and could not have stopped the ball which Ewing knocked. As no one was on second Pfeffer played out far and assisted in a neat double play, putting out both Connor and Ewing.

It looked as if the New-Yorks would score in

the third inning Keefe got out on strikes and Gerhardt hit safely to right field. Ward reached first on a fumble by Pfeffer, sending Gerhardt to second. As only one man was out the chances of scering were good. ourke and Connor, however, were not equal to the emergency. The former advanced the men a base, but was put out on first. Clarkson stopped the ball knocked by Connor and thus retired the side.

Chicago nine made their first run in the fourth inning. Dalrymple knocked a two-base hit to left field. Gore knocked a hot ball to Ward, who failed to stop it, and Dalrymple scored. In every other inning the home team was put out in one, two, three order except the seventh, when Pfeffer hit the bail over the see and made the home run.

The New-Yorks, on the contrary, made several at-tempts to score, but they failed to hit the ball when it a needed. In the fifth inning Richardson was put out on a hot ball to Burns. Keefe then made a hit and went to second on a passed ball. Gerhardt and Ward were both retired on strikes. Connor made a hit in the sixth inning. After O'Rourke had been retired by Kelly in right field, Ewing and Gillespie were both caught out on fly balls. In the eighth inning Ward got his base on an error of Anson's. He stole to second in a way that called out hearty appiause. There were two men out at the the larry appiause. There were two men out at the the larry appiause. There were two men out at the the larry appiause. There were two men out at the the larry and connor was at the bat. The captain of the New-Yors team took too desperate chances. Having stolen to secons that the would try to reach third. He did try and was declared out, although the decision was so close that the think it unfair.

In the ninth inning the New-Yorks made their only fun. Connor was given his base on balis. Ewing was retired on strikes. Gillespie hit safely to rigan field, sending Connor to second. Dorgan made a force hit to

sending Connor to second. Dorgan made a force hit to Burns, who threw to Pfeffer, putting Girlespie out Pfeffer, however, threw wildly to Anson, giving Dorgan a life on first and allowing Connor to score. The excitement then ran high, and people who have seen the New Yorks win games at home in the ninth inning looked anxiously for a hit which might bring Dorgan in and tie the game. Richardson was at the bat, but he hit only to Clarkson, who retired the striker at first.

The Chicago people are jubilant to-night over the two

victories of their favorite club. They all say, however, that the New-Yorks played an excellent game both days. Some of them think that the visiting players are now rattled and look for four victories for Chicago. The New-Yorks are not rattled, and if they play as steady a game as they have played these two days they ought to win the next two games.

Following is the score: New York. |r. |1b|po| a. |e. | Chicago. | r. |1b|po| q. |e.

	Total Control of the	17 L	
O'Rourke, cf., Connor, 1 b., Ewing, c., Gibs spie, if., Dorgan, rf. Richards n, 3b Keefe, p., Gerhardt, 2b., Ward, ss	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 7 1 1 0 0 0 0	Dalrympie if, Gare, ef, Keily, rf, Anson, ib Friener, 2b Williamson, ib Burns, 8s Clarkson, p.	1 2 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 10 2 3 1 1 3 5 2 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Total	1 5 24 16 1	Total	2 5 27 24 10
Earned runs base hits—Dali First base on on errors—Chi Clarkson, 7; b	s—Chicago, 2. rympic, 1. Pas- balis—Chicago, icago, none; ? by Keefe, 7. Do	Home runs F used balls rlim none New-York Sew-York, 3, 5 uble plays Pfe	0 0 0 1-1 0 1 0 x-2 Meffer, l. Two- t, l. Ewing l. k. s. Firstbase Struck out By ff-rand Anson, urry. Time of

GAMES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. The next to the last championship game at

the Polo Grounds was played yester lay between the Metropolitan and Cincinnati ciobs. The same was well played and exciting. The Cincinnati men made their only run in the opening funing. The local players field the score in the third inning. In the sixth inning they made the two winning runs. The score was: Metropolitane r. 1b po a. e. | Uncinnati. | r. 1b po a. | e.

Reseman, cf Orr. 1 b. Brady, rf Foster, 2 b. Hankinson 3 b. Reipschi'g'r, ci Kennedy, 1f Lynch, p	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Fennelly, I Fennelly C rpen e McPhea Corkhuil Keenan Clinton, McKeen	b . s s r, b. 2b r.f.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 1 2 2 6 1 0	1 2 1 0 0 5	20100000
Totals								
Metropolitans Cincinnati Earned runs								
by errors Met balls Metropol politan 5; in Cincinnati, 6.	tropolita litan. 2 cinnati.	Cinci	Cinclunationation of on base	trne	First k ou trop	t N	tetr	m o-

nat, 5. Home runs—None. Three-to as hits—Nelson 1. wo-base hits Nelson 1, Han lusen 1. Double plays—Fennelly and Carnenter. Fassed outs—None, wild litches—Lynch 1. Umpire—Mr. Quinn. Time—1:40. The Brooklyn and St. Louis clubs played a one-sided game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The home players won by 13 to 5, and this score was made:

St. Louis. r. 15 po a. c. Brook.yn. r. 15 po a. c.

Latham, 3b.   0   1   1   1   0   Gleanon, s   0   1   2   4   0   Barkley, 2b   0   0   5   2   0   Cammols v, 1b   1   1   8   0   4   Robinson, c   0   0   5   2   1   0   Commols v, 1b   1   0   2   0   0   Commols v, 1b   1   0   2   0   0   Commols v, 1b   1   0   0   5   0   Commols v, 1b   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   Commols v, 1b   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	Met lellan, 2b 0 0 3, 2 1 Hotains, c, f 2 3 2 1 0 Met amany, if 2 2 1 0 1 Harkins, p. 2 3 2 1 1 Smith ss. 2 2 1 4 0 Challed c 1 1 8 5 0
Totals 5 9 24 13 7	Totals 13 16 24 18 5
St. Leuis, 0; Brooklyn, 2, Brooklyn, 2, Left on bases	0 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 50 1 3 0 0 2 7 0 -13 Brooklyn, 7. Base on balls—ase on errors—8t. Ionis, 4; s—t. Louis, 4; Erooklyn, 6. Brooklyn, 4. Donlie, n.ys.

Streek out—St. Louis 1. Brockiyn 1. Domble p aysHotsaing and Swartwood. Three-base buts—Harkins 1.
Swartwood 1. Two-base buts—Me lam nv 1. We.ch 2.
Wild putches—Harkins. Passed bats—Acouston 2. Outdeld
1. Empire—Mr. Connell. Time of game—1.45.
The Metropolitan and Checiment clubs end the American Association championship season at the Polo Grounds to-day.

GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

DETROIT, Sept. 30 .- The League game between the Detroit and Providence clubs to-day was too one-sided to be exciting. The home players batted and took such a long lead that the remaining innings were devoid of interest. Weldman's pitching was gauged for only three single bits. The score was as fol-lows: Shaw's pitching all over the field in the first two innings

Base hits-Detroit, 10; Providence, 3. Errors-Detroit, 4; Providence, 1. Fitchers-Weidmin and Shaw. Umpire-

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.-Numerous errors spoiled the came between the Boston and Buffalo clubs. The Boston men were guilty of fewer blunders than their opponents and consequently won. The score was: Buffalo 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 - 3 Boston 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 x - 5 Base hits-Buffalo, 7; Boston, 7; Errors-Buffalo, 12; Boston, 10, Puchers-Wood and Whitney, Umpire-Mr.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 .- About 2,000 spectators witnessed the game between the Athletic and Pittaburg clubs to-day. The Athletic men made all their runs through a combination of errors and scattered base hits Brown and Milligan did fine work for their respective

Base hits-Athletic, 8; Pittsburg, 5. Errora Athletic, 6; Pittsburg, 6. Pitchers Matthews and Hodord. Umpire

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 .- The Louisville club defeated Baltimore nine with utmost ease to-day outplaying clocal men at every point. Henry's pitching was battor sixteen single hits with a total of a score, while home players made only two hits from Ramsey's ching. The score was: ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 1 0 1 2 2 7 2-15

ble fielding game to-day and were easily defeated by the Philaselphias. The work of Healy and Sutchiffe, the battery of the Marcons, was particularly bad. Both sides batted freely. While the visitors were taking their ninth inning Umpire Caffney called the game on account of darkness. The contest was devoid of interest. The score was: St Louis.

O 0 1 1 1 0 0 0-2
Phindel hia.

Gase hue—St. Louis, 1; Philadeiphia, 1, Errors—St. Louis, 16; Philadeiphia, 5. Pitchers—Healy and Daily, Umpire—Mr. Gaüney.

RACING AT JEROME PARK TO-DAY. There is again ample promise of fine sport at Jerome Park to-day, as the races have filled well.

The first, a handicap at 1 1-16 miles, has ten entries. Though Alta carries the top weight, he has proved him-self a fine colt and should win. At this time of the year a good three-year-old is hard to best. Stonebuck, as Mr. Withers has named his Julietts colt, should get the A selling race for two-year olds, & mile, comes next.

Eleven will run. Lulu should win, while Saluda or Frank Ward may be second.

The Grand National Handicap, 12 miles, will be the great race of the day. Of the eight probable starters, Pontiac should win. Somethink the distance too far for him, with 123 pounds up. It is true that he has never run over 13s miles in public, but he belongs to a class so much higher than the others that even the long fourney and heavy weight may not be too much. Hidalgo is stiff and sore, or he would get second place. Longview ran so well in the Jerome Stakes that he should be

ran so well in the Jerome Stakes that he angular second.

Strath-pey and Heel-and-Toe should make a close finish at the weights in the fourth race. Both are in fine form now and the result is doubtful.

Tabitha's big ankles may prove too tender in the selling race at a mile. Wandering may win with Frankle B. or Bonnie S. second.

Bourke Cockran has the heavy load of 173 points in the steepicchase over the short course, but he should win, if he starts, in spite of it. His latest performance with 166 pounds up, when he went out of the course, but yet won, was remarkable. Repeater or Jim McGowan should be second.

The full list of entries follows:

FIRST, HANDICAP, 1 1-16 MILES,

Ape. Weight. | Name. | A

\$ 114 Tolu

6 108 Caramel

a 107 Florence M

5 104 Hella

Creenland

Greenland

Greenland 105 S COND. TWO-YEAR-OLD, SELLING, A MILE.

right, Name.
1001 Petticoat
103 Frank Ward
103 I uiu
100 Homne Prince
100 Glenbrook Sa Dda | Martin | M POURTD, HANDICA , 114 MILES. Sovereign Pat ... FIFTH, 8 LUNG, 1 MILE. Weight, Name.
105 Bonnie S
104 Polo a
164 Sapphira
161 Detective
101 Aurelius
9 Tenfeutes
97 Tenfeutes SIXTH, STEEPLECHASE, SHORE COURS Name. Jourke Cockran. ame.

RECORDS OF THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS. The English cricketers who have been playing a series of matches in this country and Canada sai to-day for Liverpool by the White Star steamer Adriatic. The following table gives the batting and bowling aver ages of the team with the results of matches played:

BATTING AVERAGES.

8-pt. 1 and 2, vs Staten Island, 12 a side, at Staten Island, drawn, drawn,
Sept Sand 7, vs 15 of Peninsular Club, at Detroit Mich.
Won by an inning and 165 runs.
Sept. 9, 10, 11, vs Canada, at Foronto. Won by an inning d. 11. vs 15 of Montreal, at Montreal. Won by an inning t. 17, 18, 19, vs Gentlemen of Philadelphia, at Philadel.
Las by 100 runs,
t. 2, 2, 4, vs All New-York, at Staten Island. Won Sent, 2..., 23, vs.All New-York, at Staten Island. Won by an inning and 1.5 rans. Sept. 4.25 and 25, vs. All Philade phia, at Philadelphia, Won by 2.3 runs. Won by 2:3 films. Sept 24 and 23, vs 15 of All New-Eng and, at Boston. Won-by to runs.

H. Bruen A. J. Thornton. C. E. Horner H. O. Whitey

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES, BUT NO CHAMPION. The officers of the New-York Athletic Club The officers of the New-York Athletic Club-provided a meeting yesteriasy afternoon at Mott Haren to determine who was the all-round champion of America, and after due deliberation and many contests they decided that no one was. They could not even de-cide who came nearest to it. But as they had some prizes there to give away, M. W. Pord, of the N. Y. A. C., proposed that they should give him the first prize, and the committee pumped at the chance. J. Purceil of the Irish athletes, thought that he

of the N.Y. A. C., proposed that they should give him the first prize, and the committee jumped at the chance. J. Purceli of the Irish athletes, thought that he would take second prize, and accordingly look it. Alfred Ing. of the West Side Athlete Chib, decided to take third prize, as that was the best one left. That exhausted the prizes and the men, too. Mr. Van Houten, of the West Side Athlete Chib, contested the question for a white, but as it was a pretty cool day, and Mr. Van Houten's clothing was thin be gave up the first and put on a flamel shirt. Purcell might have won, but he fell in the hurdle race with some damage to himself, and in the pole vault be was just clearing the bar finely, when an ardent admirer gave a wild shrick of Joy, which frightened Purcell so hadly that he dropped on the bar.

All the Irish athletes were there, as well as E. J. Wendell, L. E. Myers, Wendell Baker, Ernest Thomson, H. J. baxier, and many other well-known athletes, Mr. Travers was there as president of the club, and H. C. Williams was clerk of the course. The records were pour. Perhaps the men saved themselves at the first, and later forcot the reason why. There were ten competitions, and first place in any competition entitled the holder to five points, second place to three points and third place to one point. The man whaming the gracets number of points in all was to hold the championship. Failure to reach the standard in three events in-qualified the contextants. Ford you the 100 yards dash, the running high jimon, the hurdle race, the broad jump, the quarter mile run and the mile run. Purcell won putting the shot, and field with Lug in the pole vault. The latter also won throwing the hancer and casting the weight. All were discributed as mentioned, much to the astonishment of Luiz-friends.

A pleasant dinner was given last evening at the New-York Athlete Cub house in Fifty-fifth-st., in honor of the Irish athletes. The dinner was informal, though an address of weights was and attention of weight was given last eve

the fish athletes. The didner was informal, though an aidress of welcome was made, and after-didner speeches were indulged in. Every one seemed to have a good time, including Mr. Purcell, who must have been somewhat wearied from his afternoon exertions at Mott Haven. The Irishmen will compete in the various fall athletic games in this neighborhood as well as in a club contest with the New-York Athletic Club. During their stay in town they are the guests of that club.

WAS IT A YACHT RACE OR NOT !

Forty yachts, nearly one-half of the number entered, started in the annual regults of the Knicker-bocker Yacht Club yesterday. The wind was light until after the yachts had reached the turning point at the Gangway buoy-in fact, was a flat calm part of the time. Then it freshened and the yachts had a good breeze from the southwest going home. The yachts starting were the Annie E., Surf, Fiash, Wacondah, Culprit Fay, John the Annie E. Surf, Plash, Wacondah, Culprit Fay, John Demarcat, Undine, Sara, Hurry, Lena, Reckless, Black Hawk, Peerless, Gil Blas, Jennie, Sea Robin, Swan, Rambier, Lizzie R., George Scott, Adele, Rosetta A., Vida, Weary Wish, Kittie B., Dandy, Magnete, Trainet, Hornet, Whin, Torina, Katte D., Nameless, Narrinck, Bon Ton, Vasidie, Satrey Gamp, Centennial, Mystic and Seiba. The last two yachts were steam launches. The limit of time for the race was sax hours. The Lizzie made the course in nearly that time: in fact, the judges decided that she had 11 seconds to spare. According to others who timed her, however, she was more than 7 minutes over the time allowed. But the judges spoke efficially and settled the matter. Others who saw the face will probably carry their watches to the jewelier's to-day and have them cleaned. According to hudges time and calling it a race, the winners were: Surf, Lena, Lizzie R., Bosetta A., Dandy, Hornet, Bon Ton and Vaddie.

The second day's play in the annual lawn tennis tournament of the Westchester County club at Bartow-on-the-Sound was even more successful than Bartow-on-the-Sound was even more successful than that of the opening day, and was much more largely attended. Only doubles were played, and as will be seen by the score were closely contested. In the fluar round, however, Beeckman and Slocum, the two invite tible players came to the fore and won. The score was as follows: First round. Major and Gregory bt. E. M. Adee and Thus 6-1, 6-2. Paton and Van Repassibler of A. M. Wood and partner by default. E. R. Adee and Morris bt. Watson and Appleton, 8-4, 1-5, 7-5, Slocum and Bookman bt. Thomas and Peters by default. -Paton and Vanitenssener bt. Major and Stocum and Beckman bt. E. B. Adec and

Second reund-Paton and VanHenssener It. Major and Gregory, 6-4, 6-1. Secum and Beeckman It. E. E. Adec and M. Fila. 6-1, 6-2. I Isal round-Storum and Beeckman It. Paton and Van Renseelaer, 7-5, 7-5, 7-5.

BAY STATE REPUBLICANS. THE PRESENT OFFICERS RENOMINATED.

SENATOR HOAR ON DEMOCRATIC METHODS OF RE-FORM-THE PLATFORM.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Sept. 30 .- For the first time the Republican State Convention was held at Springfield today. Just why that city was selected does not appear, for it is not a central point. Worcester has usually been the favorite place of meeting. With few exceptions the State Conventions of the party have been held in the "Heart of the Commonwealth." Possibly one inducement for the choice of Springfield is the superior hotel accommodations as compared with Worcester. An objection to Poston is the difficulty in getting the delegates together on the eve of the convention, owing to the outside attractions offered by a large city to ven from the country. The choice of the location did not prevent an average attendance, however, for over 1,000 delegates were present this afternoon when the convention was called to order by A. W. Beard, chairman of the State Committee, who was subsequently made temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Beard his speech alluded to the fact that this was the first Republican Convention held since 1860 with the National Administration in the hands of the Democratic party. He expressed the belief that the Senate would be powerful enough to defeat mischievous National legislation on the tariff and other important questions affecting the business interests of the country. After the preliminary business had been transacted, Senator Hoar was introduced as the permanent chairman, and was most cordially gree ed by delegates and spectators. His speech was largely devoted to National topics. His allusions to the President were commended as being courteous and just, viewed from the opposition standpoint; and his denunciation of the course of the Administration on the Civil Service question was received with earnest demonstrations of approval. He said in part:

ulous, with some little indirnation, two charges, which make up the staple of the arguments of our opponents. They say that we are Bourbons dwelling in the past, not future. They say that we appeal to sectional prejudice, and are keeping alive the hatreds generated by slavery and war. The men against whom these charges are n ade are the men who have just conducted the American people through one of the most difficult periods in history by new and untried paths, originaling, developng, perfecting great systems of legislation and adminis tration. They are the men who, in the brief space of a fittle more than twenty years, from slavery wrought out freedom, from disunion wrought out union, accomplished the independence of American manufacture, contrived the panking system, overthrew the old European doctrine of perpetual allegiance, resumed specie payment trine of perpetual allegiance, resumed specie payment, maile the Anahama Treaty, settled peacefully the disputed succession to the Presidency, and crowned the close of a great civil war with that subline demends which has commanded the admiration of maintail. They are the near with whom has originated every great measure that has seen pased upon the statute book for twenty-live years, and every great measure that has seen pased upon the statute book for twenty-live years, and every great measure proposed and penning, but not yet accountissed.

By whom is thus accusation mailed A charge of Bournonism maile by two memoers and allies of the party time has resisted every great and wholesome measure of fragrees that the spirit of the age has suggested. I have not now taink of any collisionship here of lexibition that is of beameratify of the great the Hand Silver but. It is the first time in manned history that a complaint of

Upon what are these charges of Hourooutsin and sectionalism based? It is because we think that the only against the ejective framense commuter 'a-day of to-morrow is none the less an offense, none the less a ranger, none the less is be resisted to at the same party interior is none the less at offense, none the less a unitger, none the less to be fessived to at the same party old the same thing ten poers ago. It is because when millous of Afferman chizens are deprived of their franction, we saw that the life in over thirty-exist electoral votes and the values of fairly clant requirements. It can be appropriately the same the values of fairly clant requirements in the party by the comparison of minmerity we contain. Much the british solution as tend one vote, and the rebel sender has two, we prefer to the last of the vote, and the rebel sender has two, we prefer to the last of the vote, and the rebel sender has two, we prefer to the last of the vote, and the rebel sender has about one should be a last of the vote, and the rebel sender has about one in the owned conspiration of a whole claim government at once, and the demand conspirator is rewarded with a high February of the expression of a whole claim government at once, and the captions of a whole claim government at once, and the captions were mind for many after the first of all oppressed and desponent class, taxing offined to be attributed of a region of a region of a whole of a region of the real wetage. We have found the failure of a flourboa with an education on his specially. The prefer of a flourboa with an education on his powerful for the failure of the constitution of the first powerful connectives as a tendor race. You don't stop it when you had the government, but the form to principles of the first powerful connectives as a tendor race. We will not stop to observe that these graditioned do not be pointed in stop to observe that these graditioned do not be pointed in stop of their details. They of all that stop of their details, they age about none of a large scalar, the fepalments have head the discussion of a large scalar, the fepalments have head the floures of the constitution of a large scalar to our a stop to the constitution of a large scalar, the fepalments have head the floures of the constitution

impresentatives but a slogic term. Tacy forget that mader the Constitution that Trouse can not only right assent to any right of assent to any right of assent to any right of the assent to any right of the Executive arms to any purpose of constraint, and the Democratic House has used its fini strength to embarrass and bride every attempt by the executive to protect elections.

But there is a good dead in what these near say, if we work only to seek our own case. Unquestionastly, those threads are not to be dead with as a street rich. Unquestionastly, they grow out of a state of protected agenciation, whose to executive the protect of the dead of the protection of a little whose one bindoes to the facility of our inclines. We understand, as account of a little whose one bindoes to the facility of our inclines. I do not know a Kepublican who would not goodly be rid of the odious adopted, and never mention in again, if

Initis of our brethren.

I do hot know a feepablican who would not guidly be rid of the odness adopted, and invert mention in again, i he could but reconsite than course with noner and with instead to his country and to posterily. But I no nones with instead to his country and to posterily. But I no nones contains and exception of the persons whose candidates are elected by these processes any netter. I does not be and a first of the processes are elected by these processes any netter. I does not prove the nones of the persons whose candidates are elected by these processes any netter. I does not guest the netter of the persons and get our own monest thing in an notest way, and are not responsible. Not warm the taset of the bargain poins a firm of which you are nothing, and makes not if gotten boody the chief part of your capitar, the persons who are losing their property may persons reasonably ask to come to su understanding with you.

These gentionen, who desire us to then as defrom these things and to overrow known are themselves out repeating the orders of human experiments and the government of the world without the normal law. Your is not a question of years, but of a list and temper. Freedom and honor and justice are ever young. Frand, injustice and for any part of whither at three secre and expiteen, are younge than many a dong't law, though he have just marened, little oil man, from the world. Osthenes, with their capits in the sand, are none the more to be in istaken for capits, because they have just matened.

BY WHOM THE DEMAND IS MADE.

BY WHOM THE DEMAND IS MADE.

These charges, absurd when brought against us as a party, become infinitely indicrous when an attempt is nade to give them an individual application. John Sacr man, of Ohio, the man who, in his early youth, was among the foremost pioneers in the new party of freedom, who in the existences of the war, and the times that followed, was one of the few men tuilest of energy and resource, who conducted the Resumption Act to a successful tastic, who knows better than any other hybrid half every bed and artery, every here and mastle and bone and shew and hore of the vastice of this country, whose mind he full of the problems that belong to the future, the extension of trade, the opening of foreign markers, the new Waterway to the Pardia, the bringing gold and silver consule to proper relations, the regressioning the departments, to whose wisdom, conduct and enterprise more perhangs flant to any other man of ether party the country must loss for leadership in the soution of those problems is specially attacked just now. We might, perhaps, give up his orother William to these critics. We may concede that he general who marched to the set is ineapled to do rightly surrender John, even to the statesmen of the Standard oil company and the Cincinna, election.

The men aradius whom these charves are made have not grown edd in five minutes. They have, like other American citizens, their interest in the fature and the honer of their country. Our good friends who make the charge have changed their minds before, some of them a good many three. I tell these in his fature and the honer of their country. Our good friends who make the charge have changed their minds before, some of them a good many three. I tell these in his fature and the honer of their country. Our good friends who make the charge have changed their minds before, some of them a good many three. I tell these in his fature and the with stress the Bourbonism that demands only that the with st tae whole people shall have its rightful expression; the higherty that condemns only the new who fold Americans of their citizenship; the sectionalism that would tax and burden itself to be utmost to bestow educatior, freedom, justice, manufactures, commerce, prospectly, honer, on the South, these, and these alone, are the Beurboniasm, the bigory and the sectionalism of Massachusetts Republicanism. Its life is in the

future. When it ceases to advance it dies. Its steadiness is but the steadiness of a march. Its discipline is the discipline of an advancing army. Its constancy is, the ceastancy to an object not yet accomplished.

We claim in the Some the interest of American citizonship, knowing no State lines. We claim the right, keeping carefully within constitutional limits, to do for her just what we do for other parts of the country, knowing no distinction. We believe that what has braught prosperity to one part of the country will bring prosperity to every other. If cancation, manufacture, good wasses, variety of industries, honest voting, have been good for us, they will be good for them also. We would engraft these shoots, which have borne such fruit for us, upon the vicerous Southern stock, and we look there for a fruitage variety of industries, homes voting, have so agreed these shoots, which have borne such fruit for us, upon the vigorous Southern stock, and we look there for a fruitage which shall surpass all the past has shown.

It is a noble stock. Like overy great race, it has had its faults and its errors. But what great qualities it has shown! What courage in war; what attachment to its own State; what capacity for great affection and generous emotion: what apiness for command; above all, what constancy—that virtue above all virtues without which no people can long be either great or free. After all, the fruit of this will vine has a flavor which is solvious found in the gardens. In the great and magnificent future to which we look for our country, the meg of the South are to contribute a large share, both of afrength and ornament. We propose to live with them as orealized and a countrymen, not by flattering their vices or submitting to their usurpations, but by adherence to the principles in which they and we shall find happliness, prosperity and glory.

FACTS AND PRINCIPLES. We stand upon four propositions, two of fact and two of principle. We challenge our copponents to encounter either of them, otherwise than by sneering, by shouting "bloody shirt," or by saying "we have heard all that before; tell us something new."

"bloody shirt." or by saying "we have heard all that before; tell us something new."

First. In many States of the South, enough in number to change the minority in the clocation of the President, and to change the minority in the House of Representatives, the Republican majority has been deprived by the Demeratic majority of its right to vote and its right of free discussion. This has been accommissed in the Statewhers the Republican majorities were largest by violence and crime, until the minority got control of the officers and machinery of elections, and thereafter by the method of fraud in comming and returns. This violence has not been repeated in every State, in every particular year. But it has been repeated whenever an attempt has been made by the majority to reassort its rights, and everywhere often enough to show that it would be repeated whenever necessary, as in the cases of Copiah and Danville.

Scond. These facts are fully an I incontestably proved by a great mass of public testimony taken by order of the state in the such term Dem

Second. These facts are fully an I incontestably proved by a great mass of public testimony taken by order of Congress, by abundant admissions of the Southern Demorate press and private acknowledgments of Southern Democrats, as well as by the uniform testimony of Republicans in the States concerned.

Third. This condition of things constitutes a great evil and a still greater danger, an evil and danger more important than any other matter now demanding public attention.

Fourth. The true remedy for this evil is the Republican

emety, viz.:

Take away the great motives to it by preventing the lection of any candidate for the Presidency willing to recept office gained by these means:

Have a House of Representatives who will allow so nan illegally chosen to retain his seat:

Refuse political adhitation with men who do these things:

Treat a man who would accept an office so gained as usfit to be voted for, as you would treat a man at the North who accepted an office gained by corruption:

Have a Congress who will pass effective laws for the restraint of these things, and who will make appropriations for the enforcement of such taws:

Have an Executive who will do his best to enforce such laws: who will not reward criminals against the purity of elections with high public office, and who will not interpose to prevent such criminals, when convicted from receiving their inwful punishment;

Promote by every public and private instrumentality education all over the country;

Keep aroused and slive public sentiment, stronger than laws or than armotes—that public sentiment with which Daniel Websier threatened to slake the Czar of Russia from his throne, if he dared to medie with Kossuth;

Appeal earnestly and kindly to the men of the South heuselves to desist from doing these things, and from railing their young men in these processes—an appeal ever yet heard from Demogratic lips: Satisfy the white men of the South that we are their ruest friends, by enulating their own leaders in cartiest support of every interest of theirs, material or norsi:

Above all, remember that the remedy for this evil must 6, very largely, with the negro race likelf. I verily eleve that, in spite of all discouragements, or rather ecause of all discouragements, there is an opportunity or the colored man in this country at this hour greater ian was ever offered to human being in the world better. Let him cease to be a ward, and take his placemong the guardians. Let him exhibit, by heli bloud knowing its, let him chose to be a ward, and take his placemong the guardians. Let him exhibit, by heli bloud knowing its, let him choresty, of industry, of chasts only its, let him choresty, of industry, of chasts only its, let him choresty he indistruct his hid, and the race which has tirduced Toussant and instead and he race which has troduced Toussant and rist true place on the lofty plane of American citeristip. To a race exhibiting such qualifies the generalty of American manhood will not lone reclass justice.

THE ONLY ALTAENATIVE.

Some of our friends who differ with us tell us, I denot

not sincerely, that they dislike these things as much as we do, but they differ with us only as to the method of redress. They counsel submission and silence, means by water no political wrong was ever yet righted on the face of the earth. Ours are American methods. What American can doubt their success? There is no alternative but saturission and disponer. The last spark of American mannood must have died out in the breast of the son of Massachusetts who can read without miliga-

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The people of the United States care little who has the The prople of the United States care in the who has the offices which are purely administrative. A discussion as to indivitual cialms will never so very deep. But the principle on which appointmens to office small be made is rigarly considered or great importance. We are fully pleased to that reform which shall prevent the public offices of the confirty from being used as patronage to further the personal fortunes of public men. To reward party service in the pat, or to bribe men, to reward party service in the pat, or to bribe men to party service in the future. I for one time much graftlude is due to tuose gentlemen woo, like Mr. Eaton and Mr. Curris, devoted themseves to its core. It demands a radical reform. This reform, like others, received its first impliced the party of the core of the range, for that very reason became impatient and unfar cribes of men having other responsibilities. Men who are interested in but one package may often be exceeded to hurry a driver was regulates his speed with reference to the safety of the whole load. But none the less for tha reason are those gentlemen entation to our kindliest and most respectively patients.

Unquestionably also, like other attempts to uproof abuses deeply scated in the habits of a people, Civil service fee orm has made its way slowly, encountered great opposition, and often found iriently professions and carried out in practice, but with very few exceptions is originators, its advocates, its genuine supporters, are among kepublican known. It made its way find kepublican platforms long before it received anytoing but seeing hardons, its advocates, its genuine supporters, are among kepublican since. It made its way into kepublican formation, the length and breaths and one Democratic State in the country, that has taken any slep toward reform in this matter, i am not aware that here is turnor, and to his easien in the country that bas taken any slep toward reform in this matter, i am not aware that here is turnor, but they are quark-doctors, who where t offices which are purely administrative. A discussion as to individual cialus will never go very deep. But the

THE ADMINISTRATION.

I would speak with all personal kindness of the Presi cap cially its firmless and courage in protecting the rights of the indians. I think the remainder of the Ponces will dwell in their nomes in sately during his Administration. In the name of the winds manned of the country I would call apon the Executive to suppress and runish with stronges hand the outriges committed and threatened against inoffensive - thinese and assure into that in such case he will have the fullest support of the poon's of Massachusetts, without distinc-

support of the people of Massachusetts, without distinction of parts.

In an judgment, the fair and honest criticism, even the fair and nonest opposition to the President of his Republican antazonists, is infinitely more respectful to him that the style adopted by his supporters. The whole tone of these latter is: "Oh, he has made some metakes. He means well. He is doing very well, considering. It is made better than we expected. It is his bad party or his bad advisers that occeive him." I think that Republican criticism is better than Independent praise. Our friends seem to think that it Democrate President of the United States is to be judged as a Civil zervice Reformer, as the concism of Dr. Johnson judged of a woman's preaching. "Sir, a woman's preaching is like a one's walking on his hid legs. It is not done well. But you are suppressed to fluid tone at all."

and is like a cor's wanking on his lind less. If is not done well. But you are surprised to fluid done at all.?

The President of the United States is expressly vested by the Constation with the executive power, and is required to the care that the law be mathrilly excented. Except in a new cases, he acts through subordinate officers, for whose conduct he is responsible. If a subordinate violate my sound principle of administration, the act becomes the Preside Te supplied and the results to the principle of the act becomes the Fresche I's awn if after it comes to his knowledge the subordinate be not removed or the prin-ciple of action changed. I cannot see now the principle of action on when this Administration has thus far pro-ceeded in the matter of appendments and removals can be satisfactory to any honest Civil Service Reformer. On the contrary, our friends who are so eager with their indiscriminate appliance, seem to me to be, I will not say betraying, but deserting, abundoning, throwing away, the cause of Civil Service Reform, in their petty and purrile playing at politics, just as they have abandoned and thrown away the cause of honest government and honest elections.

There is but one rale upon which Civil Service Reform an stand. That is all that executive officers, except those who are to be guided in the discharge of their those who are to be galded in the discussing of their duties by their political epinions, and except those of a conflicintial nature, should be selected without a thought of their political opinion, as you select the officers of a church or the officers of a bank. This is the principle upon when the law of the last Congress is founded. The notion that you can divide the public

charge equally between the political parties is utterly chimerical. If it could be accomplished it would tend to increase party spirit, to divide the Nation into two hostile entrys, turb jealously watching and striving for its share of the offices. But especially odious is the policy of removing faithful officers on the certificate of members of Congress that they are guilty of offensive partisanship. This deprives American citizens of homorable public station without trial on a charge of offensiveness. It removes responsibility from the Executive to the member of Congress contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, thereby keeping alive the worst feature of the old system. It degrades the member of Congress into a secret necesser. I am glad to hear that some Democratic members of ligh standing contemptuously refuse bus dishonorable function. It imposes as a test of public service, not honesty or capacity, not even public opinion, but that an American citiven shall so advocate his ewn optnion as not to offend these who differ with him. It makes a condition which no Administration can be trusted fairly to enforce against any body, and which y applied to its opponents never will be applied to supporters.

The Administration has been in office less than seven

appied to its opponents never will be applied to supporters.

The Administration has been in office less than seven menths, but that has been quite long enough to disstrate the difference between a true and a pretended reform in ciril service. When the President said in hits inaugural, "Civil Service Reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the vicious methods of those who expect the rewards of partisan service," we all agreed with his supporters that it was well said. But when deliberately and with full knowledge, he conferred a high Federal office on the arch conspirator in the attempt to defeat the honest will of the people in the Maine elections, an appointment only to be explained by a desire to reward his "vicious methods in the past," or to profit by them in the future, we differ from his supportors, and say it was not well done.

There are, "but he is not making a clean sweep." We

methods in the past, "or to proit by them in the three from his supportors, and say it was not well done.

They say, "but he is not making a clean sweep." We agree with them that the epithet "clean" is not applicable to the kind of sweep he is making. The President acts by the hands of others. I think it will turn out he has removed more persons in number in the same space of time for mere political reasons than any President in history. I do not know what revised version some of our modern reforming friends may adopt. But I can scarcely think of a better illustration of the parable of the laborer who said: "I go sir, and went not," than an Administration which says: "Civil service Reform should be in good faith carried out," and make Mr. Higgins, of Maryland, its appointment clerk. Throughout sixteen of our thirty-eight States no man can hold an office, great or small, who stood by his country in its time of peril. Of President, vice-President and Cabinet there is but one of the nine who has a record of pronounced lovalty, and three who were openly on the other side. Our opponents call this Civil Service Reform. We call it Civil Service degradation. Which of these twain, thinkest thou, on the whole, is neighbor to the civil service reformer who fell among thieves!

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Republicanism rests upon a fundamental principle, which is the key to all its policies, and the explanation of is whole history. That principle is that the prosperity and true glory of a nation are clerated in proportion to the clevation of its humblest class. Indemands for every man the fullest equality of critzensuip, the right to cast his vote and to have it counted, a good education at the public charge, and the maintenance of fair wages for honest work so far as can be brought about by legislahonest work so far as can be brought about by regista-tion. It seeks and expects public confidence only so far as it can satisfy the conscience and judgment of the people that it will promote the public welfare. The difference between it and its antagonist, marked from the teginning, was nover more marked than to-may. The Democratic party contains, unquestionably, men of patriotism and integrity. But its party policy has been ever to use men as instruments by appealing to what is evil in their nature, and by offering itself as the servant of their worst desires.

ever to use men as instruments by appealing to what is evil in their nature, and by offering itself as the servant of their worst desires.

We know the present tariff system is in some part imperiest and unequal, as the tariff system must be that there are outes on raw material that may profitably be removed and other desired that may profitably be reduced. To secure for American manufacture every advantage and I ake off every weight in its competition for the world's markets, should be a constant abject of care, but the American market must be preserved. The industries of the country must not be thrown into confusion and uncertainty by the constant tarpering of rashness and ignorance like that which characterized the Wood project in the past, or the later Morrison sections, pronounced by the Men Fork Leening Post as "the first firm step toward free Trade."

This, at least, is true. Nearly every American statesman whose influence has survived the falling of the carth on his could have alreaded its results. The results they pred cled have attended its establishment of the projective system and predicted its results. The results they pred cled have attended its establishment of the projective as the must be a bold and confident theories who would ask us to accept his a priori casoning against the weight of such opinions, and to in perit at the same time the value of the capitalist' investment and the comfort of the workmen's home.

We are tood that all this is sentimental politics. It will turn out, if you survey American history that it has been pretty practical politics. The new who have held to these dootrines have ever proved the masters the most satisfied of public servants and the nos as gatelous of practical administrators. From them has proceeded in

pretty practical pointies. The men who have held it these doctrines have ever proved themselves the moranthful of public servants and the most asgacious practical administrators. From them has proceeded integest measure the progress of the past, to them the country must look for all its hope for the future. The States warer these doctrines have prevailed have been the States just in that proportion distinguished the excellence, not only in literature and cemeation, out for whath, for success in business and for wase and frug administration. We will put the State administration of centimental, pleal Massachusetts, from the day of Andrew to the day of Robinson, against any specimen.

The convention was as a whole harmonious and devoid of exciting incident. It was a foregone conclusion long before that the old ticket would be State Treasurer. The present incombent had held the office with honor to himself and satisfaction to the party. But he had held the office as long as the Constitution of the State would permit. In looking about for another candidate A. W. Beard was fixed upon as a gentleman emmently qualified for the office and deserving of recognition for his long and valuable services to the party. The only question that was at all likely to disturb the harmony of the convention was that relating to biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. Mr. Beard has vigorously opposed in the Legislature this reform, so much desired by a large portion of the people of the state outside of a narrow political circle, and has been criticised by his own party for the course pursued. It was feared last night that Mr. Beard would reluse to stand upon a platform approving bienmal elections. But the able and discreet leaders of the party tell that the people were destrous for this change, and after mature consideration it was deemed judicious for the State Convention to approve submitting the question to the people for a verdict.

The renomination of Governor Robinson was by acclamation and was a flattering recognition of the able and discreet course of the Governor, who will enter upon his third term enjoying the confidence and respect of all parties. The ticket, as it stands,

s as follows:

Governor-George D. Robinson, of Chicopee.

Licute and Governor-Oliver Ames, of Easton.

Secretary of Male-Henry B. Pierre, of Abington.

Treasurer-Alinson W. Beard, of Boston.

Addior-Charles R. Ladd, of Springheid.

Altorney-General-Edgar J. Sherman, of Lawrence.

The convention was in session only two hours and fifty minutes. The platform was as follows: We, the Republicans of Massachusetts in conve

assembled, reaffirm once more our adherence to those principles of freedom, equality and National supremacy assembled, realism once more our manerence to mose principles of freedom, equality and National supremacy and ineral constitutional co-struction upon which our party was founded and by which it has prospered and been en abled to advance the weifare of the country. We renew our piedges to the soldiers and sailors of the war, that all shad be done for them and theirs, both in State and Nation, that justice and gratitude alike demand. We demand the prompt enactment by Congress of a general bankrupt law substantially as passed by the Senate of the United States during the last Congress. We demand the immediate and unconditional suspension of the overvained silver dollar.

We arge the vigorous enforcement of the Edmunds law in Utah with the passage of such amendment as will give it increased efficiency, and the encouragement of the "Katesas pan" of setting the Mormon territory with law-abbling American citizens.

We give to the Civil Service act passed by a Republican Congress our hearty and continued approval, and in accordance with our last National platform, we demand the extension of the principles of that act to all the business offices of the Government and the repeat of

We give to the Civil service act passed by a Republican Congress our hearty and continued approvat, and in accordance with our last National platform, we demand the extension of the principles of that act to all the distinces offices of the Government and the tened of the four years tenore law. We favor any reforms, revisions or reductions in the customs duties which will benefit our labor or our industries, but we pleage ourselves again to the firm maintenance of the protective principle which prevents the displacement in our home markets of American by foreign products with a consequent diminution of employment, and which also guards us from a competition that would result in the wares of the American porty has always been an essentially National and Union party. It is opposed to sectionalism and to geographical divisions in any and every form. It has heartly and deeply rejoiced in the manifestations of sympathy and good feeling at the South called forth by the death of our great so dier and patroit, and as Republicans we wish for a complete and perfect reconciliation between the sections. To have such reconciliation the results of the war must be accepted everywhere in good folds. One result has not been accepted. The negro, enfranchised by the war, is largely deprived of his privileges as a voter. In certain States elections are a mockery, returns are transdulent, and voting is a farce, if we were to be silent as to this crying evil we should be false to all the traditions and principles of our party, as well as to those of American government and American government and American freedom. Against this great wrong, so dangerous and so un-American, yet vindicated and maintained by successive Democratic majorities in the House of Representatives, we propose to agitate and to protest. We appeal against it to public opinion, both North and South.

MRS. GRANT GETS THE INTEREST.

HOW THE GRANT TRUST FUND NOW STANDS. The Mail and Express recently published the statement that Mrs. Grant had not received the semi-annual interest, due August 1, on the \$250,000 Grant fund, but the statement was denied on Tuesday by George Jones, of The New York Times, one of the trus-tees of the fund, who said that the report was absolutely without foundation. Cyrus W. Field said yesterday that his newspaper had published the statement on the highest authority and that if the interest had been paid it had been sent to Mrs. Grant within a day or two.

The statements of Mr. Field and Mr. Jones, although apparently conflicting, are both correct. A slight difference has arisen between the trustees of the fund and the executors of the estate of ex-Governor Morgan, who before his death guaranteed the principal and interest on the bulk of the fund, because it was invested in Wabash Railway bonds. Ex-Governor Morgan sold the trustees \$188,000 of certain Wabash bonds at 115, guaranteeing principal and interest for ten years. The premium amounted to \$28,200 and was somewhat above the market price on account of the guarantee. The executors of the estate have recent-y offered to pay the principal. as well as the interest, for the sake of releasing the liability of the estate, but they calculated the principal at the par value of the bonds. It is understood that they have devalue of the bonds. It is understood that they have deposited \$188,000 with a trust company to provide for
the payment. The trustees of the fund wish to hold the
executors to the payment of the original investment and
with this purpose refuse to accept the August interest
for fear that it may affect their claim. It is understood
that in this emergency Oliver Hoyt, one of the trustees,
has advanced the interest and that it has just been sen
to Mrs. Grant.

The contract between ey-Governor Morgan and the
trustees is said to be extremely explicit and precise and
the trustees appear to be brought face to face with a
deficiency of over \$28,000 in their investment.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MONUMENT FUND.

The Grant Monument Association reported the following amounts yesterday: By the Rev. George Langel, George Langel 100 John Colburn 100 Heury Chanvin 100 By Richard Deeces. John F Moore...... 1 00;

By the Committee,

By Edgar Auchincloss. The Barbour Bros Co. 100 00 Sawyer & Manning By Kufus L. Cole, New-York Mercantile Exchange.

Thomas Wright ...... 25 00 G. A. Moss ...... 10 00 Total Previously acknowledged.....

WILL THE GENESTA BE SOLD! Manning's Yacht Agency, at No. 53 Beaver-

st., is endeavoring to purchase Sir Richard Sutton's cutter yacht Genesia in behalf of Francis Pares Osborn, st., is endeavoring to purchase Sir Richard Sutton's cutter yacht Genesia in behalf of Francis Pares Osborn, of the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. Osborn was formetly the owner of the schooner yacht Nokomis. A configuration of the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. Osborn was formetly the owner of the schooner and Mr. Manting, Mr. Osborn off-red \$20,000 for the vessel, but Mr. Webb insisted that \$30,000 was the lowest figure he could accept. A thorough inspection of the yacht was made and Mr. Manning endeavored to harmonize maters by splitting the difference. No arrangement has yet been made, though it is thought that \$25,000 will be agreed upon. The Genesta is preparing for her trip home across the occan, which she will start upon, unless this sale is consummated, on Saturlay. Her long mast will not be taken out, as Captain Carter is satisfied that she can stand the pressure. Her short boom and spars will be put in.

If Mr. Osborn succeeds in buying the Genesta, the Brenton's Reef and Cape May cups, recently won by the cutter will revert to the custody of the New-York Yacht Club. If Richard will retain the Commodore's cup for sloops, but under the agreement by which the two challenge cups were confided to the New-York Yacht Club, if the winning yacht should be a British boat and if she should be sold out of any of the Rew-York Yacht Club, if the winning yacht should be a British boat and if she should be sold out of any of the Rew-York Club.

LADIES OUTDOOR CLUB TOURNAMENT. The hearts of the members of the Ladies' Outdoor club were made glad yesterday by the fine weather which ushered in their annual tenns tourns weather which ushered in their annual tenuls tournament. Consequently, the pretty grounds of the States island cricket sing, were throned with a fashionable company amoust whom were Mrs. E. H. Bonner, Mrs. G. T. Honner, Mrs. W. K. Jewett, Mrs. R. P. Smith, Mrs. S. R. Stevens, Mrs. Cyril Wilson, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. A. R. Stevens, Mrs. Mussen, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. H. Keily, Mrs. Donaid, Mrs. Conyngham, Mrs. F. Marshall, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. H. M. Eyre, the Misses Walker, Whitemore, Johnson and Williams, Miss E. Vyse, Miss Tsifair, Miss Fos leok, Miss Davidge, Miss Kreus, Miss Slope, Miss Hoberts, Miss Falis, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss ward, Miss Hamilton, Miss Pool, Miss Hatard, Miss Johnson, Miss Florence Whitman, Miss McKean, and Miss five root. The fournament was under the roles of the National Lawn Tennis Association and the ladies singles and doubles were played yesterday with the following result:

lowing result:

Ladies singles - First round - Miss Miller, of Newark, beat, Miss ladith omyngham 6.2, 0.2. Miss 10 dy, of Philadelphia, beat Miss Smith 6.5, 6.2. Miss Austen beat Miss Litting 6.2 6.2. Miss roundy beat Miss Latik 6.0, 6.2. recont round - Miss Les y beat Miss Miller 6.1, 2.6, 6.4, Miss Austen beat Miss 6.7 and 6.5, 6.3. Ladies 0.00es Miss Smith and Miss Liting beat Miss Hobert factories Miss Smith and Miss Lesiy and Miss Miller 6.2, 6.2. Miss Austen beat Miss Grundy and Miss Clark 3.6, 6.2, 6.2.

JUMPING FROM A STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOAT. As the ferry-boat Middletown, of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, was near-Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, was nearing Robbins Reef last night on her 7 o'clock trip from
the city, in unknown man, who had been acting
strangery, sitting in the saloon reading, ran out on the
upper deck, spang on the rail, and leaped overboard.
The boat was stopped and a life-boat was lowered. The
crew searched in the darkness in vain for half an hour.
He made no outery after jumping overboard, and nothing could be seen of him. It was thought he was
struck by the paddle-wheel. He had no friends of
board.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. The preliminary report of the development work in the oil regions this month received by the Consolidated Exchange compares as follows with that of the preceding month: Wells completed 317, increase 34; wells driding 331, increase 23; rice up and building 34; wells driding 331, increase 23; rice up and building 319, increase 105; new production, average per day in barrels; 4.700 barrels; increase 1,700 barrels.

There was a duil and easy market in oil certificates yesteriny. Less than half of the arount of business done on Tuesday was recorded. The prime movers in Tuesday's brilliant performance appear for the time being to have accomplished their purpose, and at the final figure yesteriay no change was shown in Monday's close. The market ended unsettied.

The range of prices and the total dealings at the Councidated Exchange were as follows:

Refined oil was unchanged. On CITY, Penn., Sept. 30.-Crude Oil-National Tranait Certificates opened at 101 and closed at 1011; highest price, 101%; lowest price, 101. Sales,

1,595,900 barrels; clearances, 7,866,000 barrels; runs, 80,598 bbis; shipments, 71,372 barrels; charters, 92,857 barrels. BRADFORD, Penn., Sept. 30-Crude Oil-National Transit Certificates opened at 101 g and closed at 100%; highest price, 101 g; lowest price, 100% Clearances, 3,938,000 barrels.

EURO"EAN PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30. - Provisions—Bacon, Camberland Cat
83s. od.; Long Jear Middles, Jos. 6d.; Snort Jear Middles,
81s. 6d.; Short Inthe, 82s. 6d.; Short Jear Middles,
81s. 6d.; Short Jear Middles, Jos. 6d.; Snort Jear Middles,
Beef—78s. 0d. for Extra Indian Mess.; Frime Mess, 60s. 0d.
Pors—Frime Mess, 34s. 6d. per bbi.; Prime Mess, 60s. 0d.
Pors—Frime Mess, 34s. 6d. per bbi.; Prime Mess, 60s. 0d.
54s.; Western, 52s. Lard American, 34s. 0d.; Prime vost,
era, 32s. 3d.; Lard Ob. 37s. 0d. Hams—Long Cat. 44s. 0d.;
Shoulders, 30s. 3d. Batter, Sis. 6d. per cwt. 10 finest United
States. Checae—American Choice, 42s. 0d. Wheat—Hed
Western Spring, 6s. 3d. 47s. 0d.; Red Winter, 7s. 3d. 47s. 4d.
Per cental: No. 2 Souring, 6s. 10d., Now Western Winter, 7s. 4d.
New Mixed Western, 4s. 7d.; California No. 1, 1s.
7s. 4d.; Cainfornian No. 2 6s. 3d.; do, 8t. Joniton, 2b., 6d. per cwt.
Tacified petrojeam, 7d. 47-4d.; per gaino, chover-seed—
American Red, 49s, per cwt. Tatiow—27s. 3d. per cwt. Rosin
—Common, 3s. 6d.; Paic, 11s. 0d. 40s. od. Linseed Od., 2s.
d. per cwt. Tallow—Fine American, 2ss. 0d.; Prime Citr,
29s. 0d. per cwt. American Refrigerated Beef, hind quarters, 4s. 3d.; iori quarters, 3s. 3d.; nor 5b.
LOSDOS, Sept. 3d., Produces—1linseed Beef, hind quarters, 4s. 2d.; iori quarters, 3s. 3d.; nor; Sb.
Cake, 27 9s. 22 30s. per four: Refined Petroleum, 00d. 3c.
74d. per gailon; Sprins of Turpendon, 2ss. 0d. per cwt.;
Pspern Chi, 255 per four. Respired Jean, 3s. 6d. per cwt.;
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Psp EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKET.